



Dangers of 'The Patch' – an abortifacient with risks

Hormonal methods suppress ovulation much of the time, but scientists recognize that **in many cases ovulation continues to occur**. [1] Some women who use hormonal methods ovulate every single cycle. So how do hormonal methods prevent conception? That depends on how you define "conception." Although most people think of conception as the joining of egg and sperm to form new life, in some circles the word "conception" has an alternate meaning--the implantation of the embryo into the uterus. [2] **When fertilization is not prevented, hormonal birth control methods commonly cause the expulsion of an embryo prior to implantation** by changing the lining of the uterus so that it will not accept an embryo and by changing the way the fertilized ovum travels down the fallopian tube. [3] This action has been termed by some as 'interceptive,' as opposed to contraceptive or abortive. [4] This is an important distinction, because **any woman interested in preventing fertilization will want to avoid using these methods.**



Dr. Chris Kahlenborn has warned of the dangers of abortifacient contraceptives.

Although there are legitimate medical uses for some of these drugs, clinicians tend not to explain the interceptive effects to their patients, some being unaware themselves. **Pharmaceutical companies minimize this mechanism of hormonal methods to prevent women of conscience from rejecting their products**, as had occurred with the IUD. [5]

Depo-Provera, or "The Shot" -- is also a progestin which is injected directly into a woman once every three months. Again, the lining of the womb is changed by the progestin [10]. <http://www.w-cpc.org/sexuality/chemical.html> **The PATCH works in the same way and has the same risks!** Taken from the warning information given out with this medicine

WARNING: Smoking cigarettes while using this medicine increases your chance of having heart problems. Do not smoke while using this medicine. The risk of **heart problems** increases with age (women greater than 35 years of age) and with frequent smoking (15 cigarettes per day or greater). Some medicines or medical conditions may interact with this medicine. **SMOKING WHILE USING THIS MEDICINE** may increase your risk of **stroke, heart attack, blood clots, high blood pressure, or other diseases of the heart and blood vessels.** **USE OF THIS MEDICINE WILL NOT PREVENT HIV** or the spread of other sexually transmitted diseases (**STDs**). **DO NOT USE THIS MEDICINE** if you are pregnant. **INFORM YOUR DOCTOR OR PHARMACIST** of all prescription and over-the-counter medicine that you are taking. **ADDITIONAL MONITORING OF YOUR DOSE OR CONDITION** may be needed if you are also **taking anti-seizure medicine** (e.g., carbamazepine, felbamate, phenobarbital, phenytoin, topiramate), certain antibiotics (e.g., ampicillin, erythromycin), HIV protease inhibitors (e.g., indinavir, zidovudine), phenylbutazone, griseofulvin, atorvastatin, azole antifungals (e.g., itraconazole, ketoconazole), rifampin, St. John's wort, cyclosporine, temazepam, prednisolone, morphine, theophylline, ascorbic acid (vitamin C),

acetaminophen, aspirin, clofibrate, modafinil, troglitazone. Inform your doctor of any other medical conditions including high blood lipid levels (hypercholesterolemia, hypertriglyceridemia), **depression, high blood pressure, gallbladder problems, thyroid problems, allergies, or breast-feeding.** DO NOT USE THIS MEDICINE if you have any of the following conditions: pregnancy, blood circulation problems (e.g., history of **blood clots** in the legs or groin), history of heart disease or stroke, **severe high blood pressure, diabetes, severe headaches, recent major surgery, long periods of sitting or lying down** (e.g., immobility such as being bedridden), **liver problems**, history of yellowing eyes and skin (jaundice) during pregnancy or while using birth control pills, **cancer** (especially endometrial or breast), undiagnosed **abnormal vaginal bleeding, heavy tobacco use** (if 35 years old or greater)." "Symptoms of overdose may include severe nausea, vomiting, unusual vaginal bleeding, or irregular menstrual periods.

“Possible side effects - SIDE EFFECTS that may occur while taking this medicine include **nausea, vomiting, headache, redness or itching** at the patch application site, **dizziness, breast tenderness, vaginal discomfort or irritation, stomach cramping, or bloating.** If they continue or are bothersome, check with your doctor.

CHECK WITH YOUR DOCTOR AS SOON AS POSSIBLE if you experience **dark patches** on the skin (melasma), **change in appetite, weight changes (gain or loss), problems wearing contact lenses, unusual vaginal discharge, changes in vaginal bleeding (e.g., spotting, breakthrough bleeding, prolonged or complete stoppage of bleeding), swelling, trouble sleeping, or mental or mood changes.** CONTACT YOUR DOCTOR IMMEDIATELY if you experience pain in the groin or lower legs, trouble breathing, rash, chest pain, severe headache, stomach pain, vision or eye problems, yellowing eyes or skin, dark urine, one-sided weakness, numbness in the arms or legs, lumps in the breast." (11)

Other risks: "The link between oral contraceptives and breast cancer has been known since at least 1981, when Dr. M.C. Pike et al published an article in the British Journal of Cancer showing that young women who have abortions or use the birth control pill are at **increased risk of getting breast cancer.**" **For women under 18 with no previous pregnancies, having an abortion after the 8th week increased the risk of breast cancer by 800%.** (12)

The Journal of the National Cancer Institute reports that Dr. Steven Narod, chair of breast cancer research at Sunnybrook and Women's College Health Sciences Centre in Toronto, has found that women who **carry a certain gene should avoid prolonged use of the birth control pill or face an increased risk of breast cancer.** "Under the age of 25, I'd probably think of another form of contraception." (13)

LONDON (AP) -- Women infected with the common sexually transmitted human papilloma virus have a higher risk of developing **cervical cancer** if they have taken birth control pills for more than five years, new research indicates. (14) Twenty per cent of the patch users had skin irritations at the patch site. Other side effects were relatively common in both groups and were mostly minor, such as headaches, nausea and breast discomfort. (15) **“For more than two days (48 hours or more), SHE MAY NOT BE PROTECTED FROM PREGNANCY”** (16)

Sources: WL Larimore, JB Stanford, Postfertilization Effects of Oral Contraceptives and Their Relationship to Informed Consent, Archives of Family Medicine, 2000;9:126-133. [Go there.](#)

2. The FDA and the American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology now define 'conception' to mean implantation instead of fertilization. Under this definition, all hormonal methods and IUDs would be contraceptive. JC Willke, Abortion: Questions and Answers, Revised 1990 Ed., Hayes Publishing Company Inc., Cincinnati, OH, 1990, p. 42-43.
3. RA Hatcher et al, Contraceptive Technology, 17th Ed., Ardent Media Inc., New York, 1998, p. 406, 468-9, Table 20-1.
4. RG Rahwan, "Pharmacological Approaches to Birth Control: Contraceptives, Interceptives, Abortifacients." U. S. Pharmacist, 1977, 10: 31-42. Course notes revisited 1995. 5. R Alcorn, see Section 10. "What do the Pill manufacturers say?" in "Does the birth control pill cause abortions?" 2nd ed., Eternal Perspective Ministries, Gresham, OR, 1998. 10. Hatcher, p. 469. http://www.buy-drugs.ws/Ortho-Evra/birth_control_evra_ortho.html <http://groups.msn.com/Proliferswillprevail/abortionandbreastcancer.msnw> <http://www.lifesite.net/interim/2003/jan/02morestudies.htm> http://www.canoe.ca/Health0203/26_cancer-ap.html
11. http://www.canoe.ca/Health0105/09_patch-ap.html <http://birthcontrol.orthoevra.com/faqs/faqs.html>